



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. VII.

OCTOBER, 1899.

No. 2.

REMINISCENCES OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
1770-1790.

BY JOHN REDD, HENRY COUNTY, VA.

(CONTINUED.)

[As stated in the introduction to these reminiscences, this paper by Major John Redd, is in two parts, sheets roughly stitched together. The second part, which is begun in this number, consists of his recollections of the prominent men of the Western frontier of Virginia and North Carolina. A number of pages are missing, the remaining account beginning with what is evidently a sketch of the life of General Joseph Martin. It is probable that the missing pages will be recovered, and if so, will be published in a future Magazine.]

but all to no purpose. Burns and Barker were carried of and put under guard, by this time the circumstances connected with their case was noised throughout the army and the feelings of almost the entire army was enlisted in their behalf. As soon as Burns and Barker were put under guard, Capt. Martain returned to his tent, remained there a few minutes, and then took his sword and walked to where they were and ordered them to fol-

low him, & said to the guard that he would stand between them and all damages, and carried his two soldiers back to his tent, and that was the last of the affair. No other notice was taken of Burns and Barker by Col. Cristian, Capt. Martain's forcibly taking his men from under guard produced a coolness between him and Col. Cristian which lasted as long as Martain remained with Cristian. I do not recollect of their speaking or even nodding as long as they were together, this was truly to be regretted for before they were vary intimate. The next morning the army set out for the Indian towns on the oposit side of the tennssee river, when we arrived there, the Indians had all left their towns and carried with them all of their cattle and horses. Col. Cristian had learnt from the traders that seven of the eleven towns had declared in favor of war, thes seven towns were burnt to the ground, the other four towns which were opposed to declaring war was left unhurt. After wee had remained here some five or six days a noted Indian chief, Little Carpenter, came in with a white flag and informed Col. Cristian * * * of war and wanted peace. This Indian was a man of fine sense, had been to England some years before, and could speak English with as mutch fluency as any of us. Little Carpenter informed Colonel Cristian that the Indians had gone a great ways off and the nearest Indian to him was at hiwasse River, about fifty miles off. Col. Cristian not knowing but what the Indians were trying to play some trick on him Informed the cheaf that as an evidence of his sincerity that he must let two traders accompany him back to his Nation and in five or six days he was to return with the traders and bring with him some more of his cheafs. Little Carpenter returned at the appointed time accompanied by the traders and two cheafs. Col. Cristian and the three Indian Cheafs agreeing that these three cheafs were to return to their tribe accompanied by several traders and bring in a sufficient number of their hed men to represent the whole nation. The Indians departed, promising to return in a sertain number of days. At the appointed time Little Carpenter with five or six cheafs came in. Col. Cristian after being assured that the tribe was fully represented, agreed that the Indians were to return accompanied by some traders and send runners where ever they had warriors, and call them in, two of

the chiefs were to remain as hostages until peace was finally concluded. Col. Christian with the army was to retire back to the long island of holstein. The Indians had the privilege of returning to their towns * * * arrived there they were to dispatch one of the traders to Col. Cristian who was to send a guard and meet them at the french broad river and escort them to the Long Island of holstein where they were to be fed, until the final ratification of peace. In a few days after this agreement with the Indians, Col. Christian gave orders for the army to return back to the holston. Capt. Martain sent his brother Brice to Col. Cristian to inform him that he had six men on the sick list, one had died the day before, and it was impossible for him with the number of horses assigned to him, to carry his sick men with their baggage and the 13 large camp ovens, he wished he would either furnish him with an additional number of horses or have the ovens carried by some other conveyance. Col. Christian sent him word back that he had no more horses to spare, and that if he did not carry the ovens he should pay for every one he left behind. Capt. Martain determined that his sick should be provided for even at the risk of his own purse, had eleven of the ovens carried and thrown into a deep hole in the river, put his sick men on the horses and set out with the rest of the army for the holston. When we arrived at the holston, Col. Cristian reorganized the army and six hundred men were retained at the long island. Capt. Martain with eighty men were ordered to the ricove fort about 50 miles from the North fork of Clinch, the balance of the army were discharged. Capt. Martain immediately set out for the ricove. At this place a man by the name of Isaac Chrisman had built a fort some time before and while we were gone to the Indian towns, Chrisman and two of his family were murdered by the Indians. I did not accompany Capt. Martain on this expedition for I was appointed Sargent Major by Col. Cristian & remained at the Long isleand while Capt. Martain was on his way to the ricove; he had to pass through a vary dangerous gap called little Mockeson, at this place the trail went through a vary narrow & deep gorge in the Mountain, at this gap the Indians had killed a great many whites. As Capt. Martain passed through the gap, he had his men in fine order and strung out in single file. just as

the head of the Collum emmerged from the narrow defile the whole Collum was fired on by the Indians from the top of the Ridge, the Indians were strung out on the ridge in a Collum as long as Capt. Martains. As soon as the Indians fired they all ran off, they killed non of Martain's men, and onely wounded one man by the name of James Bunch who had five balls shot through the flesh. Capt. Martain finding that the Indians had all fled proceeded on his way to the ricove unmolested by Indians. Capt. Martain remained here untill about the first of May, at which time his company was ordered back to the Long Isleand at which place he remained until the first of July, 1777, when the treaty of peace¹ was finally concluded between the Indians and Whites.

As soon as peace was concluded the army was disbanded. After the treaty of July. 1777, Capt. Martain received the appointment of Indian Agent for the Cherokee nation. Soon after he received the appointment he proceeded to build a large store house in the Isleand for the purpose of deposeting sutch goods as the government might send out for the Indians. he soon came in and gave me a draft he had received from the government on a house in Charleston, S. Carolina, for a large quantity of Indian goods. I went to Charlston, purchased the goods and handed them over to Cap. Martain. he remained at the Long Isleand as Indian Agent untill the close of the Revolutionary War, at which time the agency expired and Capt. Martain returned home to live.

About two years before his agency expired his wife died. shortly after his return home he went to Georgia and purchased land on tugalo river, returned here and married the seckond time to a Miss Susan Graves. A fiew months after his second marriage he went to the West for the purpose of closing up all his unsettled buisness left there. After remaining in the West some fiew months he again returned home. On Capt. Martain's arrival at home his wife informed that her Brother John Graves had during his absence bin vary unkind to her and had treated her vary rudely. the next morning Capt. Martain sent me for Graves. When Graves arrived several of Martain's neighbors had called in to see him; he informed Graves that he had treated his wife vary little like a Sister during his absence, that for his

conduct he deserved a good whipping, but he should look over the offence for that time, but if he ever repented it he would treat him as he deserved. At this Graves left Capt. Martain in a violent rage. During the evening Capt. Martain received a note from Graves informing him that he had been grossly insulted and that no apology that he could make would be sufficient to atone for the insult, that if Martain was a man of bravery he must meet him the next morning at an old field about one mile off and decide the affair at the mouth of their pistols. Captain Martain after reading the note put it in his pocket and said nothing to Mrs. Martain or any other person about it. The next morning about ten o'clock Capt. Martain repaired to the field of battle without any person with him. When he arrived at the field John Graves with his three seconds had already arrived and were waiting for him. Graves' Father was about fifty yards off sitting on his horse very patiently waiting to see the duel come off. As soon as Martain arrived he walked up to John Graves, pulled out the challenge and asked him if he wrote it. Upon Graves answering that he was the Author, Martain knocked him down with his fist, gave him two or three kicks, whereupon old Graves put spurs to his horse and cleared out, the three seconds ran off, and as soon as John could get up he put off at the top of his speed and left Martain by himself, Master of the Field.

Shortly after this Captain Martain went a second time to Georgia and sold all the land he had purchased out there, returned home after a month or two.

In the year 1789, '90, & '91 he was elected to the legislature of Va. In the year 1792 I served with him in the Legislature. In the year 1795 & '96 I did not offer my services but Capt. M. was elected both of those years. In the year 1797-'98-'99 I served again with him in the Legislature. I declined offering my services any more. Capt. Martain was elected several years afterwards and in fact he was elected whenever he offered his services. I omitted to mention that we both voted for the famous Va. resolution of '98. '99. During my services in the legislature (I do not recollect the precise year) a vacancy occurred for Brigadier General. Capt. Martain was a candidate for the office, his opponent was a Mr. Mat. Clay.² Clay was a

man of high standing and a considerable debater in the Legislature and had been a member of Congress. When the election came off Martain was elected by a very handsome majority. About the time that Capt. Martain was appointed General by the legislature of Va., in company with Gen. Peter Johnson,³ Chancellor Cread Taylor,⁴ to meet with three commis. appointed by the State of North Carolina to extend the line between N. C. & Va. to the Cumberland Mountains. Gen. Martain & the Commishiners met those on the part of N. C. and ran the line vary mutch to the satisfaction of their respective States. The line the commishioners ran cornerd in the old Cumberland Gap on a tree which Kentucky cornered on, which tree was the corner tree of Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. When Gen. Martain declined representing his conty in the legislature he sold out all his possessions on Smith's river and removed to lether cre in the same Conty, fixed himself comfortably, and remained there as long as he lived, respected by all who knew him.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

My first acquaintance with Gen. Clarke was in June, 1776, at Mumpses fort, in Powels valley, Gen. Clarke informed me that he had just come from Kentucky through the wilderness and did not travel on any part of the trace for fear of the Indians, he had onely one companion, a man by the name of Rice. The morning after Clark's arrival at Mumps's Fort I sat out with him for settlement, we traveled together about 150 mile when we separated. I found Clark to be one of the most pleasant & agreeable men I had met with for some time. After parting with him I never saw him any more.

COL. DANIEL BOON.

In the fall of 1775, or the Spring of 1776, Col. Boon⁵ passed by Martains' station on his way into North Carolina from Kentucky, he had onely one companion with him (I think his brother Squire) he spent one night at the Station. Some years after this I saw Col. Boon in Richmond, he was at that time a member of the Legislature of Va. I think it must be a mistake about Boon's being a member of the legislature when Tarlton drove

them from Charlottesville and his being taken prisoner. I never heard anything of Boon's defeat by the Indians in Powel's Valley, in 1773, I think this must be a mistake, for I am satisfied that if an occurrence of that kind had of happened I should of heard something of, for I went to the valley in the first of June, 1775.

THE CAMBELS'.⁶

I know nothing of the service of Arthur Cambel. I became acquainted with Col. Wm. Cambel, in the year 1774, on my way to Powels valley. he came out to the valley in the next Spring in pursuit of a man by the name of Lewis, who had run with a part of his horses, Campbell overtook Lewis near the station, recovered his horses and left in a day or two. Col. Wm. Cambell, in 1774, lived on the holston river, some fifteen or 20 miles East of where Abingdon is now. Col. Cambell was considered one of the most prominent border leaders in that region, he was not onely regarded as an officer of the highest order of Millitary tallents, but he was considered a man of the vary first order of intellect and a perfect gentleman, in every sense of the word.

I will now give you some few incidents in the life of Col. Wm. Camell, (1) you may have heard of these circumstances in his life long before this, but as you incist that I will tell you I will do so, all though it may be of no other service than to refresh your memory a little. In the early part of the Revolutionary War Col. Cambell was returning home from Preaching in company with his wife and two or three gentlemen, when he had gotten within some few miles of home he discovered a man walking with a little bundle on a stick thrown across his shoulder, when the man got within some hundred and fifty yards of Cambell he turned obliquely off from the road, as soon as Cambell discovered this he turned from the road in a direction to intercept him. When the man discovered that he was about to be intercepted by Cambell & his companions he broke and ran with all his might towards the river, the pursuers galloped after him and as there was no ford there they jumped off of their horses and ran across the river and overtook their game in an ivy cleft. They carried him back to the road, when they got back several other men fell in company with them, the spy as I will now call the man was dressed vary shabbily, Col. Cambell asked him why

he turned from the road, the spy appeared vary silly and made some flimsy excuse, Cambell propounded a great many other questions to him, the fellow pretended to have vary little sence and said that he was a vary poor man and was going to the back settlement where there was a plenty of land. from the many questions Cambell had proposed to the spy he became perfectly satisfied that he was a man of fine sense under the disguise of a fool, Cambell informed him that he believed him to be a man engaged in some vile service and he must be searched, to which the spy had no objection; his bundle was searched in which was found nothing but some old clothes, Cambell informed him he must pull off all the clothes he had on and put on the suit he had in his bundle, in his pocket they found a pass & some other old papers, all badly written, every part of his clothing was examined vary minutely but nothing could be found. Cambell remarked to the spy that he had a vary good pair of shoes & he believed he would examine them, he took out his pocket knife and ripped off the bottom soles of his shoes and under each of them he found a letter written by the British Commander, addressed to the King of the Cherokee Indians, the letters were written on vary fine paper and invellaped in bladder so as to render them water proof, the Indians were informed that the whites had rebelled against their King, that a large army had been sent against them which would in a short time subjue them, the Indians were exhorted to send their warriors in every direction and harras the whites as much as possible, they were reminded of the injuries they had received from the Whites and that as soon as the rebles were subjued they should be amply remunerated all the land and lawses they had sustained from them, the letter wound up by reckommending the bearer, his name I have forgotten, to the King as a man of sence and honesty, and as one in whose counsels they should place implicate confidence. After the letters were read a council was held and it was unanimously agreed that the spy must be hanged. Col. Cambell informed the spy that he had but a short time to live and he had as well make a full and candid confeshion of everything connected with his trip, the spy said that he had been promised by the British Commander, a large sum of money to carry these letters to the Indians and to incite them to do all the mischief they could possibly accom-

plish, soon after this confeshion the spy was taken by Cambell and his companions and swung to a limb.

Col. Cambell was in the battle of King's mountain and ackted quite a conspckuous part, as I learnt after the battle from men who were there. This battle I regard as one of the most remarckable that was fought during the revolutionary War. Furgason the British Commander was marching through South Carolina driving almost every thing before him, his command consisted of a good many hundred Brittish soldiers and a great many Tories. Col. Cambell, Isaack Shelby, Col. Benj. Cleveland & some other prominent leaders determined that they would arest his course, accordingly men were dispatched in every direction informing the Whigs of Furgason's movement and that an effort was about to be made to raise a number of men to meet him & give him battle. In a vary short time an army of something like one thousand men met and placed themselves under the command of Cambell, Shelby, Cleveland and others. This army was raised without any authority from the government, the men had there own muskets, rifles an shot guns & sutch other wepons as they could raise, the Patriots met with the Brittish & Torays encamped on top of Kings Mountain and there with an inferior number of men put them completely to rout, most all of the Brittish and torys was either killed or taken prisoners. Col. Cambell commanded a regiment of men which marched down to join Gen. Washington about the time that Cornwallice was hemed in Yorktown by the French fleet & Gen. Washington's. While Cambell's regiment was marching thro' the county of Cumberland in Va., he encamped his men one night near the house of an old English Parson by the name of Macray, who had been drawing his 16,000 pounds of tobacco for many years and was quite wealthy. When the regiment pitched their tents Col. Cambell went a few miles to spend the night with a friend, the next morning when he returned his officers informed him that Old Macray had been down an said all that he could to discourage the Solgers, he had told them that they had not the most distant idea of the dangers they were about to encounter, he said that Cornwallice had a vary large army composed of the finest troops that had ever left England and it was perfect folly to think of encountering them, he wound up by saying that they were going

to a slaughter pen and his Lord Cornwallice would slaughter them like a parcell of beeves. As soon as Cambell heard this he sent three of his Solgers up to the house of Macray with directions to tell him that he wished to see him, & if he refused to come they must bring him by force. Macray soon arrived at the Camp; Cambell informed him that he had during his absence said all that could have been said to discourage his men, that he deserved corporal punishment, but on account of his old age he would not inflict that on him, but when his men started he would show him how his men and the rest of the patriots would serve his Lord Cornwallice. When the regiment was ready to start Cambell commanded Macray to lay down & stretch himself out full length across the road, as soon as the Parson was stretched out full length every man stepped over him, Cambell informed him that was the way that he intended to serve his Lord Cornwallice. The Parson left our gallant Colonel in such an ill humor that I am affraid his prays did not accompany the gallant commander of the regiment. I do not reckon the services of Col. Cambell during the siege of Yorktown.

THE SHELBYs.

My first acquaintance with the Shelby's was in 1776, at the long Islands of holston, in the beginning of Col. Christian's Campayn. Maj. Ivins Shelby (the father of Isaack Shelby, former governor of Kentucky) lived on bever creek, a branch of holston river, some distance above the long isleand, his sone James Shelby, commanded a company during the whole of Christian Campane.

Ivins Shelby, brother of James, was agitent of the Regiment. Isaac Shelby was not connected with the army, although he was frequently at the fort during the Campane.

COLONEL PRESTON.

I was personally acquainted with Col. Preston, ' but know nothing of his services on the frontier.

LEWISES.

Col. Andrew Lewis commanded at the battle of the point in 1774, his brother Charles was also a Col. & fell in that battle, the

battle of the point was said to be a very hard fought battle. The Shaney Indians were beyond doubt the bravest of any of the Indian tribe, at the battle of the point, the fighting commenced early in the day & lasted until just before night.

THE BLEDSOES.

Col. Anthony Bledsoe took command of the army on the holston in Dec., 1776 (during Col. Christian's absence and remained in comm. until the first of April, 1777, at which time he was elected to the legislature of Va., and in May he took his seat as a member, when Bledso left the army the command devolved on Col. Wm. Russell who remained in command until Col. Christian returned, which was the first of July, 1777. Isaick Bledsoe, a younger brother of Col. Anthony Bledsoe, commanded a company during Christian's Campagne.

HOLSTON.

Dec., 1774. When on my way to Powels valley wee stoped at the house of a man by the name of Davise, who lived at the head spring of middleholston, while there Davis informed me that the house that he lived in was built and occupied many years before by a man by the name of Holston, I think his first name was Steven, at the time that Holston made this settlement it was twenty miles from any other settlement, and from Holston the river took its name.

COLONEL CLEAVELAND.

Col. Benj. Cleavland was born in the county of Orange, in Va., in a few miles of where I was raised.

About the year 1763, he removed to the state of North Carolina and settled high up on the Yadkin River. Col. Cleaveland soon established himself as one of the first men in that region of contry. When the Revolutionary war broke out Col. Cleaveland lived in what was called the edge of the Tory settlement. Notwithstanding N. Carolina was a whig state yet above Cleavelands on the Yadkin and on both sides of the Va. & N. C. line with a few exceptions, they were all Torys. Col. Cleaveland was one of the most prominent Whig leaders in the upper part of N. Carolina & by his prowiss he soon learnt the Torys to

dread him more than any other man, the mere sound of his name struck them with such a panic that in many instances it foiled all of their plans. I will mention one circumstance to show how the Tories dreaded Cleveland. During the progress of the Revolutionary war, a nephew of Col. Cleveland, Jesse Franklin,⁸ who was afterwards governor of North Carolina, was caught by a party of Tories who were determined to hang him, they tied a rope around his neck & were about suspending him to a limb when young Franklin remarked to the Tories, you have me completely in your power, if you hang me it will be the dearest days work that you ever performed, you all know my Uncle Benjamin Cleveland, if you hang me he will pursue you like a blood hound & he will never stop the chase while there is a drop of warm blood running through your veins, the Tories consulted and agreed that it was advisable to let young Franklin go. This circumstance of the Tories tying a rope around Franklin's neck was related to me by Franklin himself.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES.

¹ Haywood, History of Tennessee, states that in May, 1777, at the Long Island of Holston, this treaty was concluded with the Indians by Commissioners from Virginia and North Carolina. Those from Virginia were William Preston, William Christian and Evan Shelby, and from North Carolina, Waightstill Avery, Joseph Winston and Robt. Lanier. What was known as "Brown's Line," was established as the boundary between the whites and Indians.

² Matthew Clay, of Pittsylvania county, was M. C., 1797-1813, and before entering Congress had been a member of the House of Delegates. Charles Clay, of Henrico county, appears to have been in arms under Nathaniel Bacon, and died in 1686, leaving a widow Hannah (whose will is in Henrico) and several children. Their son Henry, of Henrico and Chesterfield, born 1672, died August 3, 1760. He married Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Mitchell (she, born 1693, died August 7, 1777) and had several sons and daughters. Of these sons, John was (ac-

according to the account written by General Green Clay) grandfather of the great Henry Clay. Charles Clay, brother of John, and fourth son of Henry and Mary Clay, was born in 1716, and died at Powhatan C. H., February 25, 1789. He married, November 11, 1741, Martha, daughter of Thos. Green and Elizabeth Mastin, or Marston, his wife, and had (with other issue) 1. Rev. Eleazer, born August 4, 1742; 2. Matthew (of the text) born March 25, 1754, married first, Polly Williams, and secondly, — Saunders, and died at Halifax C. H., in 1815; 3. General Greene, of Kentucky, born August 14, 1757, died October 21, 1828.

³ General Peter Johnston, was the son of Peter Johnston, who is stated in Hughes' Life of General J. E. Johnston, to have been born at Annan, Scotland, in 1710, emigrated from Edinburgh to Virginia, in 1727, and settled at Osbornes, on James River, where he was for a number of years a successful merchant. Peter Johnston married, March 19, 1761, Mrs. Martha Rogers, daughter of John Butler, and in 1765 removed to "Cherry Grove" Prince Edward county. He had issue, Peter (the General Peter Johnston of the text) and three other sons. General Johnston entered Lee's Legion, and served as a lieutenant from 1780 to the close of the war; was member of the House of Delegates, Brigadier General of Militia, and in 1811 was appointed a Judge of the General Court. Judge Johnston married, in 1788, Mary, daughter of Valentine Wood, of Goochland county (whose wife was a sister of Patrick Henry), and had nine sons and one daughter. The eldest, John, was the father of U. S. senator John W. Johnston; the next, Peter, was a well known lawyer in South West Virginia; the third, Charles Clement, was a member of Congress; another son, Beverley Randolph, was also a distinguished lawyer in South West Virginia. Still another, Edward, was a prominent editor; at one time in charge of the *National Intelligencer*. His brother Algernon Sidney, was also an editor, and was author of "*Memoirs of a Nullifier*," a book of some note at the time. The eighth son was General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. A.

⁴ Creed Taylor, of "Needwood" Cumberland county, one of the most eminent lawyers in Virginia at his day, was member of

the House of Delegates from Cumberland in 1788, and of the State Senate 1798-1805. He was president of the last named body of the session of 1804-5. On November 2, 1805, he was elected a judge of the General Court, and on June 14, 1806, Chancellor of the Richmond District. His law school at "Needwood" was celebrated and a volume of the proceedings of the moot-court there, was published. Chancellor Taylor died January 17, 1836, aged 70. His brother John, was father of Samuel Taylor, of Chesterfield and Richmond, also an eminent lawyer, who was member of the House of Delegates 1816, 1817, and 1818, of the State Senate 1826-29, and of the Convention of 1829, from Chesterfield. He died February 23, 1853, aged 72, and was father of the late Wm. F. Taylor, Auditor of Virginia. John, brother of Chancellor Taylor, was also the grandfather of Albert Taylor Bledsoe; and Congressmen Glover, of St. Louis, and James Taylor Jones of Alabama are of the descent. Miss Ellen Glasgow, the authoress, is another distinguished descendant.

⁵ Daniel Boon was a member of the Virginia Legislature from Fayette county, in 1786, and October, 1787.

⁶ John Campbell came from Ireland to America in 1726, with five or six grown sons, settled first in Lancaster county, Pa., and came in 1738, to that part of Orange county, Va., now Augusta, with his sons Patrick, Robert and David. Patrick was grandfather of General William Campbell (born 1745) and his sister Margaret, who married Arthur Campbell. David (son of John the immigrant) was father of Col. Arthur Campbell, who was born in Augusta, in 1742, and died in 1811. While serving under his father against the Indians, Arthur Campbell was captured, and remained a prisoner three years when he escaped. About 1770, he removed to the Holston River, in what is now Washington county, and from that time was one of the foremost men of the western portion of the State. He was frequently a member of the Assembly, and was in the Convention of 1788. Throughout the Revolution and for some years afterwards he was one of the leaders in the defense of the frontier. He removed to Yellow Creek, Knox county, Ky., and died there in his seventy-fourth year (the accounts as to date of death do not

agree). The Calendar of Virginia State Papers contains a large number of letters from and in regard to him, which shows his military and political activity. A study of his life would afford material for a paper of much interest.

Colonel Arthur Campbell's son, Col. John B. Campbell, U. S. A., fell at the battle of Chippewa, and another son, Captain James Campbell, died in service at Mobile during the same war.

For biographical sketches of Arthur Campbell, see *Howe's Virginia*, 503-4, of General Wm. Campbell, 504-5, of Judge Peter Johnston, 504-6, and of Washington county, 500-503. For notices of the Campbell family, see *Waddell's Augusta County*, 98-99, 396-398; *Foot's Sketches of Virginia*, 2d series, 114-121, 126-133 (including Campbell, Shelby and Sevier's report of the battle of Kings Mountain). And, of course, *Draper's Kings Mountain and Its Heroes*.

'William Preston, son of John Preston, the immigrant, was born in Ireland, in 1730, and died at "Smithfield," in 1783. During the French and Indian war he commanded a company of rangers, and many of the letters in the *Dinwiddie Papers* (Va. Hist. So.) were addressed to him. He was one of the first trustees of Staunton in 1761, member of the House of Burgesses for Augusta in 1766, 1767, 1768, and for Botetourt in 1769. On the formation of Botetourt he was appointed colonel of the militia of that county, as well as surveyor, coroner and escheator. In 1780 he was engaged with Colonels Campbell and Christian in their expeditions against the Cherokees, and throughout the Revolution he was actively engaged, holding important military commands in southwest Virginia. Many of his descendants, through male and female lines of descent, have been of note in the history of the United States.

The record of military bounty warrants for the French and Indian War in the Virginia Land Office, gives the following:

[Page 307.] "At a Court continued and held for Montgomery County, April 5, 1780.

"William Preston having made due and Satisfactory [proof] to the Court that he served as Capt. of a Company of Rangers raised by act of assembly, from the 14th day of July, 1755, to

the 24th of June, 1756, when the said company was disbanded by order of the Governor of Virg^a, that he was under the command of Col. James Patton until he was killed in the service, then for some time under the immediate command of the Governor, and the Remainder of the Time was under Major Andrew Lewis, an officer of the Virg^a Regm^t, that the said Preston was allowed his Bounty of land for said service by Lord Dunmore in Dec^r, 1773. It further appears to the Court by full and satisfactory proof that the said William Preston commanded another company of rangers raised by act of assembly of June the 8th, 1757, when his commission was dated, and continued in said Service untill the 4th of May, 1759, when the company was disbanded by order of the Governor; that part of the above time the s^d preston was under the command of Major Andrew Lewis untill May, 1758, and afterwards under the immediate Command of the Governor of Virg^a, and that he never received any Bounty of land or warrant for s^d service, agreeable to the King of Great Britian's proclamation of 1763 & the act of assembly.

“DANIEL MCGAVOCK, D. Cl. M[ontgomery.]”

Additional land was granted by the State.

^a Jesse Franklin was born in Orange county, Virginia, March 4, 1760, died 184-, was adjutant to his uncle Colonel Cleveland, at the battle of Kings Mountain; was a member of the North Carolina legislature and of Congress; United States Senator 1799-1805, 1807-1813; President, *pro tem*, of the Senate, 1805, and elected Governor of North Carolina, 1820.